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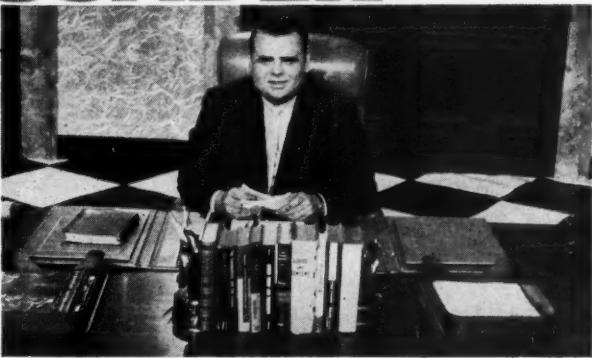
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WEEKLY CRUSADER

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June 9, 1961

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BRAINWASHING IN PRINT: GREAT DECISIONS 1961

Brainwashing continues unabated within our nation. Believing and naive Americans habitually expect forthright honesty from all without a suspicion as to ulterior motive. This attitude creates a ready market for cunning and wily propagandists who are subservient to pro-Soviet causes. Included in this group are numerous newspapers and their writers who, for reasons known only to themselves, subtly slant news stories — or withhold vital news — so that the reading public receives a distorted, one-sided picture.

For those who are too lazy to do a little digging on their own, it is easy to lose perspective and view the Communist conspiracy as something less than the tyrannical dictatorship it actually is. Thus, diplomatic recognition, United Nations participation, coexistence, and myriad of other appeasement policies seem the only way out of our diplomatic dilemma.

EDUCATION MADE EASY

GREAT DECISIONS 1961, published by the Foreign Policy Association — World Affairs Center, New York, is one of the more widely distributed studies promoted by those accomplished in the art of subterfuge. The "come-on" used by the Foreign Policy Association in recruiting new students is irresistible and fascinating. These lines from the Great Decisions advertising give a clue to their claims:

"Do you want to be an expert on foreign policy?

"Do you know that an ordinary citizen like you, Mr. Average American, may be able to change the course of history, by having your views on foreign policy recorded in Washington?"

Others, we are told, have been promised college credits upon completion of the "Great Decisions" study material. A close friend of Christian Crusade, usually a well informed and cautious individual, recently gushed with pride over the scholarly analysis she and her friends were making into the varied and complex problems posed by the tragic world situation. They were accomplishing this masterful inquiry in the comfort of their own homes through the courtesy of the Foreign Policy Association and their deceptive *Great Decisions* program. Unknowingly, they were also hungrily swallowing the FPA's craftily contrived appeasement line and registering their vote for such policies in official Washington.

Foreign Policy Association publications are readily available to all who want them. An investment of only \$2.00 brought a bulging packet of FPA materials from the *School and Community Services Extension Division, University of Oklahoma*. The FPA budget runs over a million dollars per year, every cent of it tax-free.

FOUND "INSIDIOUS AND SUBVERSIVE"

The Americanism Committee of the American Legion Post No. 140 in Atlanta, Ga.,¹ has made an exhaustive study of the Foreign Policy Association and presented its findings to the Fulton County (Ga.) Grand Jury. As a result, the Grand Jury ran an ad in the Atlanta, Ga. papers warning the public of the FPA's "insidious" and "subversive" materials. The ad said in part:

"The range of the activity by this organization has reached alarming proportions in the schools and civic groups in certain other areas in Georgia. Its spread is a matter of deep concern to this Jury and we, therefore, call upon all school officials throughout the state to be particularly alert to this insidious and subversive material. We further recommend that all textbook committee members — city, county and state — recognize the undesirable features of this material and take action to remove it from our schools."

The guiding light of the Foreign Policy Association is Vera Micheles Dean, a pro-Soviet apologist who has been aptly labeled the "female Owen Lattimore of American foreign policy." The Reece Committee Report No. 2681 contains the following citation of Vera Micheles Dean, Research Director and Editor of the Foreign Policy Association's Bulletin:

"Mrs. Dean belonged among those who in 1937 signed their names in the Golden Book of American-Soviet Friendship, a memorial which appeared in the Communist Front magazine *Soviet Russia Today*, of November, 1937. According to the testimony of Walter S. Steele, before the House Un-American Activities Committee, on July 21, 1947, Mrs. Dean's writings figured in Communist propaganda kit for teachers of the *National Council Of American-Soviet Friendship*.

"Mrs. Dean co-operated with the world's toughest Communist agents, such as Tsola N. Dragiocheva, of Bulgaria, and Madame Madeleine Braun, the French Communist deputy, in helping set up the Congress of American Women, a Communist front so important in its world-wide ramifications that the House Un-

¹ The WEEKLY CRUSADER is indebted to the American Legion Post No. 140, Atlanta, Ga. for their book, "The Truth About The Foreign Policy Association," from which much material in this article is derived. For further study into the machinations of the FPA, order "The Truth About The Foreign Policy Association" from The American Legion, 3905 Powers Ferry Road, N.W., Atlanta 5, Ga.

American Activities Committee devoted a 114-page pamphlet to it . . . (H.R. 2681, 83rd Congress, 2nd Session)."

The Foreign Policy Association, lacking particular merits of its own, has deceptively inveigled endorsements of its program from public and government officials where none was intended. In its advertising leaflet and in newspaper statements the FPA said that a total of 12 Senators had endorsed its 1960 *Great Decisions* program. An inquiry among the alleged endorsers proved the FPA claim to be 50% false. One Senator had never even heard of the Foreign Policy Association — which he was supposed to have endorsed. In some cases, their "endorsements" were obtained by having an innocent participant write the Senator about discussion of foreign policy in *Great Decisions* study groups and when the Senator expressed approval of the concept of an informed citizenry, *but not of FPA*, the expression was twisted by FPA into a nationwide approval of *Great Decisions*.

FOLLOWING THE KREMLIN LINE

Before delving into the actual content of *Great Decisions*, 1961, which is only one of many publications fostered by the Foreign Policy Association, it is revealing to note the analysis of the *Foreign Policy Bulletin* made by the American Legion. Of this FPA propaganda sheet they said:

"The Bulletin trumpets the Foreign Policy Association line (which has a startling resemblance to the Kremlin line) loudly and eternally; Russia is the moral and ethical equal of the United States; Russia has passed the United States in military might and can destroy us; salvation of the world depends on increased foreign aid, which (of course) must be funneled through the United Nations; the United States should crawl to the Summit at every opportunity; Communism is merely a phase of the 20th century "industrial revolution" and will eventually disappear (this is one of Vera Dean's favorites); West Germany must be disarmed; anti-Communist dictators (Franco, for example) must be deposed; Red China should be admitted to the United Nations and recognized by the United States and Formosa abandoned.

"The Bulletin always treats the United States and Russia as moral equals — it never denounces Communistic brutalities — and of sixty issues examined, not one contained a genuinely condemnatory reference to such atrocities as the slaughter of Hungarian patriots and the current murder of Hungarian children-fighters now turned 18, the sadistic starvation by Khrushchev of millions of Ukrainians, the Katyn Forest massacre, the mass deportation of Balts, the torture of American prisoners in Korea, the imprisonment of Americans in Red China, the murder of 15 million Chinese, the rape of Tibet, or any of the rest of the thousands

(See "DECISIONS" on Page 7)

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE DIGEST

An impartial analysis of political, economic and military events in the critical areas of the world, derived from confidential sources, with emphasis on facts that have not been made public. Editor: Major General C. A. Willoughby, U.S.A. Rel. Writer. Publisher. Lecturer. Mil. Attache Am. Embassies: Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador 1921-1929. MacArthur's Chief of Intelligence 1939-1951. Washington Representative Christian Crusade.



THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY A COMPLEX BUSINESS MACHINE

IS IT INTELLIGENCE OR IS IT INFORMATION?

The Irish have an endearing quality: They constantly fight with each other but if there is the slightest, outside interference, they drop their quarrels and form a solid front against the intruder. The so-called intelligence services, "the silent services," are like that. They are always in competition, a veritable team of bucking horses — but they also rally to support each other; something like Circus folk in the old days who only had to yell: "Hey — Rube!" and get immediate help, from shillelaghs to crowbars.

Apropos of "intelligence" — that is a curious, rather odd word, chameleon-like in its semantic variations. The American military are rather imitative — though they will never admit it. In the Civil War, they had military units posing as "Zouaves," in red baggy trousers, braided bolero jackets and the Moslem fez . . . "Zouaves" from Brooklyn and the Bronx! At the turn of the Century, the Army adopted a faded "kbaki" just because the British found the color useful in the Boer War, on the burned Veldts of South Africa. "Intelligence" is another British importation: The dictionary-conscious American thinks in terms of "ability to exercise the higher mental functions." The military could just as well have used the word "information" and would have been on better ground. On the French staffs, G-2 is known as "Bureau de Reassignments" i.e., the "information section."

INTELLIGENCE: THE WHIPPING BOY OF MILITARY STAFFS

Intelligence has been a sort of "whipping boy," the fifth wheel on military staffs. When things are right, the operations staff (G-3) will take the credit. When it is necessary to find a scapegoat for failure, a ready cover-up for fumbling commanders or political authority, the intelligence people (G-2) can always be thrown

to the dogs. We have had some very recent examples: Pearl Harbor, the Israel "Blitz," the Korean invasion, the Chinese crossing the Yalu in force, etc. The information in each instance was accurate and available in time: the authorities merely chose to ignore it.

ATTACK ON INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES IN THE SINO-KOREAN WARS

The smear campaign against MacArthur, in Korea, is a very characteristic example of that kind of departmental throat-cutting and how intelligence operates, in a climate of official hostility:

"One of MacArthur's old armies with a brilliant record in the South West Pacific, the Eighth Army, fought again (1951) with accustomed skill, against numerical odds as high as 10 : 1.

"It was severely handicapped by a wave of distorted and unwarranted 'defeatist' publicity without parallel, by a segment of the 'liberal' press.

"In Congress, in 1951, Dean Acheson was queried by Senator Bridges on warnings by MacArthur's Headquarters of the impending North-Korean invasion. The Secretary made some carefully pruned selections from a single intelligence report, dated March 8, 1950. (Apparently, he had not read the rest of them? It was a skillful attempt at evasion.)

"By arguing a point of phraseology in a single report, Acheson left the Senator ignorant of the fact that MacArthur's intelligence unit in Korea filed 1195 consecutive reports in the period: June 1949 — June 1950.

"In the critical months immediately prior to the outbreak of the war, 417 special reports were filed (with Washington). This represents an average of one hundred reports per month or three reports every day for an entire year. All of them were of increasing urgency and covered every facet of the North-Korean threat. The extent of Acheson's elisions had a serious bearing on the subject of a probable North-Korean invasion.

SEPT. 1/49: "Chinese troops, disguised as war refugees enter North Korea almost daily, . . .

DEC. 8/49: "The Soviets will not permit the indefinite existence of a non-Communist state in South Korea . . . North-Korean guerrilla forces create fear and unrest in the South Korean populace . . . Climatic conditions favorable for military invasion will occur in April and May 1950 . . .

JAN. 5/50: "By this criterion, the southward displacement of the 2d N. K. division and expansion of Border Constabulary seem significant . . .

MARCH 10/50: "N. K. (Peoples Army) will be prepared to invade South Korea by this spring or possibly by fall of this year, . . . as indicated by major troop movements. Latest reports received that the N. K. Army will invade in June . . .

APRIL 15/50: "The Communists order evacuation of all civilians residing in an area within 3 miles of the border . . .

MAY 25/50: "Positive identification of seven (7) divisions located roughly in a cross country belt between the 38th and 39th Parallels. Entry of trained Communists of ethnic origin (from Manchuria) would furnish the necessary manpower . . ."

Actually, MacArthur was not "*officially*" concerned with Korea, which had become a jealously guarded State Department enclave. The territorial boundaries of the Far East Command pointedly eliminated Korea from MacArthur's command. G-2 of course, (your editor) could not remain indifferent to "*adjacent areas*" and secretly maintained an intelligence unit. In spite of accurate and timely advance notice of the Korean war plans, the fiction of "*intelligence failure and surprise*" was successfully launched. Washington remained studiously silent — though they knew better. Even the Central Intelligence Agency, did not escape criticism for the "*North-Korean surprise invasion*." G-2 immediately ranged himself with the Agency in fraternal solidarity. Their inflexible joint position was "*that Washington had been fully informed*." Admiral Hillenkoetter, C.I.A. Director, wired General Willoughby: "*Greatly appreciate the help and co-operation you have extended to our people in the F.E.C. area. Your understanding of the mutuality of interest in the overall intelligence goal, has served to advance the aims of U. S. Intelligence centrally . . .*"

INTELLIGENCE AND THE CHINESE INVASION OF NORTH KOREA

The same game of falsely accusing MacArthur was played a second time, at an accelerated pace, in the so-called surprise invasion of the Chinese Armies, via the Yalu. This false accusation has remained to this day, as a quasi-historical record; it was created by a sinister combination of official silence and "*liberal Press*" smears. We understand, of course, that this was a political intrigue and the opening gambit to eventually get rid of MacArthur in the Far East.

Napoleon once remarked: "*History is a collection of lies Statesmen have agreed upon.*" The modern para-

phrase could be "*lies the Press and Diplomats have agreed upon.*" It is with some grim satisfaction and calculated malice that I list again proof of ample, detailed and irrefutable advance intelligence reports dispatched to and received by Washington, viz:

AUG. 27/50: "High level meeting in Peking. Chinese Communists ordered to assist (defeated) North Korea. Lin Piao to command Chinese forces in Korea. Communist troops continue to move North from Canton . . ."

JULY 6/50: "Without weakening their control of the Chinese mainland, the Reds are capable of deploying regular troops for the assistance of North Korea. Estimates on Manchuria list 115,000 Regulars and 374,000 local Militia . . ."

JULY 8/50: "Chinese Communist troops have arrived in the Antung-Yalu area . . ."

AUG. 15/50: "W. Averell Harriman was given a report for the U.N. "that build-up of Chinese in Manchuria is continuing . . ."

AUG. 31/50: "Troop movements from central China to Manchuria over a considerable period, preliminary to entering the Korean theater. Chinese strength in Manchuria (now) estimated as 246,000 Regulars and 374,000 local Militia . . ."

SEPT. 8/50: "If North Koreans are unable to drive U.N. forces from Korea . . . Lin Piao's Fourth Chinese Army will probably be committed . . ."

OCT. 3/50: "The interest of all intelligence agencies is focussed on the Yalu river crossings and the movements of Lin Piao. A build-up of Chinese forces along the Korean-Manchurian border has been reported in many channels. The potential of massing at Antung and other Yalu crossings appears conclusive . . ."

OCT. 14/50: "Recent declarations of Chinese Communist leaders, threatening to enter N. K. if the Americans were to cross the 38th Parallel . . . are beyond the purview of combat intelligence; it is a decision for war by the Kremlin and Peking. However, the numerical troop potential in Manchuria is a fait accompli. A total of 24 Chinese divisions are disposed along the Yalu river, at crossing points . . . suitable for deployment southward . . ."

OCT. 28/50: "Regular Chinese forces in Manchuria are organized into 34 Divisions, 12 Corps (as per Map A-3 att.) All Regulars could be deployed in the Korean war. These forces are now in position along the Yalu river at numerous crossing points. They assemble in complete safety since our Air Forces are forbidden to cross the border . . . 29 Divisions, or two-thirds the total Red forces known to be in Manchuria, are immediately available . . ."

In my "*MacArthur 1941-1951*" (McGraw Hill Co., N. Y.), I have barely scratched the surface. The evidence above is merely high-lighted. It should be enough, even to laymen, that the smear on MacArthur (and his intelligence) is totally unwarranted. Nevertheless, apart from the slavering Press pack at his heels, books have appeared by normally reputable military and civil writers who perpetuate this cruel hoax and historical prostitution. I have in mind Prof. Schlesinger, now a Presidential advisor and Brig. Gen. L. S. Marshall.

The Central Intelligence Agency (who were then operating in MacArthur's command area) took no part in this. General Walter Bedell Smith was Director in the critical period; he was Eisenhower's Chief of Staff in Europe; we had both served together in the Infantry School at Ft. Benning and the "old school tie" functioned.

PETER ARNO'S COMMENTS ON INTELLIGENCE OPERATORS

There are as many popular misconceptions about "intelligence" as there are about police work and detectives, private or otherwise. This is largely due to the impact of Hollywood and Alfred Hitchcock. Certain indefatigable writers of detective fiction (the men in military raincoats) have contributed heavily to the cloak-and-dagger saga. I have in mind Peter Cheney and Edgar Wallace; — who have literally "type-cast" the secret intelligence agent. Then there was Mata Hari and assorted specialists in diplomatic seduction and venery. We admit that there is a certain amount of this perfumed business, especially in Europe, but it is highly exaggerated.

Peter Arno, who is a great debunker and close student of American mores, drew a delightful cartoon on that tantalizing subject: Two Harvard characters, recognizable by velvet collars on their Brookes Bros. top-coats, pass a bench in Central Park. An English nurse was minding a collection of noisy children of all ages. There was something odd about them: They all looked distinctly foreign, a sort of miniature of the U.N. — Latins, Slavs, orientials. They clustered around a mysterious lady, slightly exotic but with a more than slightly expensive look. One of the characters whispered to the other: "Take a good look — She is considered one of our most successful foreign agents."

Intelligence is less exciting. It is a cumulative process of information, less dependent on decollete than on a card index. It is a jig-saw puzzle of incoherent fragments — until suddenly a pattern begins to emerge. It is book-keeping in factual data and it takes time and patience.

The Central Intelligence Agency, as currently constituted — indeed since its inception — is a classical example of the seriousness of the true functions of modern intelligence and its complex business character, devoid of Hollywood frills — though there are amazingly dramatic stories in their files (which we may cover in later issues). The organization data that follow are "unclassified."

A PRESIDENTIAL ENDORSEMENT OF INTELLIGENCE

On the occasion of the cornerstone laying at CIA's new headquarters building at Langley, Virginia, President Eisenhower characterized CIA's work as follows:

"... In war nothing is more important to a commander than the facts concerning the strength, dispositions and intentions of his opponent, and the proper interpretation of those facts. In peacetime the necessary facts are of a different nature. They deal with conditions, resources, requirements and attitudes prevailing in the world. They are essential to the development of policy to further our long term national security and best interests. To provide information of this kind is the task of the organization of which you (members of CIA) are a part. The work of this agency demands of its members the highest order of dedication, ability, trustworthiness and selflessness — to say nothing of courage, whenever needed. Success cannot be advertised: failure cannot be explained. In the work of Intelligence, heroes are undecorated and unsung, even among their own fraternity. Their inspiration is rooted in patriotism — their reward can be little except the conviction that they are performing a unique and indispensable service for their country. The reputation of your organization for quality and excellence, under the leadership of your Director, Mr. Allen Dulles, is a proud one . . ."

HISTORICAL SOLUTION

The United States has carried on intelligence activities since the days of George Washington, but only since World War II has this work been systematized on a government-wide basis.

The organization was authorized in a letter (January 22, 1946) in which President Harry S. Truman directed the Secretary of State (James F. Byrnes), the Secretary of War (Robert P. Patterson), the Secretary of the Navy (James V. Forrestal), and his own personal representative (Admiral William D. Leahy), to constitute themselves as the "National Intelligence Authority." The Authority was instructed to plan, develop, and coordinate "all Federal foreign intelligence activities" in order to accomplish "the intelligence mission related to the national security."

The members of the Authority assigned persons and funds from their departments to form the "Central Intelligence Group" to assist the Authority in this task. The Group was directed by a "Director of Central Intelligence" appointed by the President.

Under the terms of the National Security Act of 1947 (which became effective September 18, 1947), they were superseded by the "National Security Council and the Central Intelligence Agency."

SEQUENCE OF HIGH COMMAND

The first Director of Central Intelligence was Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers, U. S. Naval Reserve, who served as head of the Central Intelligence Group from January 23, 1946, to June 7, 1946. The next was General Hoyt S. Vandenberg, U. S. Air Force, who served from June 10, 1946 until May 1, 1947. He was succeeded by Read Admiral Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter, head of the Group from May 7, 1947 until it became the Central Intelligence Agency in September 1947, and then as head of the Agency until October 7, 1950. General Walter Bedell Smith (Eisenhower's brilliant

wartime Chief of Staff) succeeded Admiral Hillenkoetter on October 7, 1950 and served as Director until February 9, 1953.

Mr. Allen Welsh Dulles, the present Director of Central Intelligence, was nominated by President Eisenhower on February 10, 1953, confirmed by the Senate on February 23, and sworn into office on February 26, 1953.

DEFINITION OF BROAD RESPONSIBILITIES

The responsibilities of the Central Intelligence Agency derive directly from several acts of Congress, notably the National Security Act of 1947 (Public Law 253, July 26, 1947). Section 102 of that Act provides that CIA shall:

- (1) advise the National Security Council with respect to governmental intelligence activities related to the national security;
- (2) "correlate and evaluate intelligence related to the national security;"
- (3) perform "services of common concern" for the benefit of existing intelligence agencies; and
- (4) perform "other functions and duties" as directed by the National Security Council.
- (5) the Agency shall have access (under certain limitations) to all intelligence in the possession of the Government;
- (6) the Agency "shall have no police, subpna, law-enforcement powers, or internal security functions;" and
- (7) "the Director of Central Intelligence shall be responsible for protecting intelligence sources and methods from unauthorized disclosure."

Section 102 of the National Security Act (as amended April 4, 1953) provides that:

"at no time shall the two positions of the Director and Deputy Director be occupied simultaneously by commissioned officers of the armed services, whether in an active or retired status."¹

EXPANSION OF AUTHORITY

The "Central Intelligence Agency Act" of 1949 (Public Law 110, June 20, 1949) supplemented the National Security Act with respect to the Central Intelligence Agency as follows:

- (1) Procurement by the Agency without advertising under certain circumstances;
- (2) Provision for training and education of Agency personnel;

¹ This is one of few structural defects in the C.I.A. "charter." I expressed that view to Mr. Dulles some years ago. The Deputy, then and now, is an Air Force officer. That was probably due to the (mistaken) conception that the Air was the ultimate weapon. That is true as a "nuclear deterrent" but not as a final solution to war with power that boasts of 175 divisions, in combat readiness. This incidental "preference" has caused bad blood. In my opinion, all services should be represented: Ground, Air and Navy as Deputies. Coordination and harmony would be effected overnight.

(3) Special travel allowances and related expenses required by the Agency;

(4) Special allowances for transfer of funds between the Agency and other governmental agencies;

(5) Exception to statutory prohibitions by permitting the Agency to employ up to fifteen retired officers of the armed services;

(6) The Agency to withhold publication of "titles, salaries, or numbers of personnel employed by the Agency;"

(7) Granted the Director of Central Intelligence authority to approve the entry into the United States of certain aliens and their families, subject to the concurrence of the Attorney General and the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization;

(8) Gave the Director authority to expend funds "without regard to the provisions of law and regulations relating to the expenditure of Government funds" on a voucher certified by him alone.

THE UNITED STATES INTELLIGENCE BOARD

The Director of Central Intelligence serves ex officio as chairman of the United States Intelligence Board, which is an interdepartmental body representing the ten (10) U. S. agencies having intelligence responsibilities. This Board consists of the Director of Central Intelligence; the heads of the intelligence organizations in the Army, Navy, Air Force, State Department, and Atomic Energy Commission; and representatives of the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chief of Staff, the National Security Agency, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Acting in consultation with that Intelligence Board, the Director makes recommendations to the National Security Council concerning the intelligence structure of our government as a whole. Similarly, after co-ordination with that Board, the Director regularly presents to the National Security Council "National Intelligence Estimates" prepared by the Central Intelligence Agency working with representatives of other governmental intelligence organizations. These estimates cover specific foreign situations of national security concern, or the world situation generally. They may embody a unanimous opinion, or may contain dissenting views by one or more of the participants.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Next week's WEEKLY CRUSADER will cover the CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY and its (1) Functions and Services; (2) Personnel and Employment Policies; (3) Departmental Relations and National Security; (4) Secrecy and Parallel Limitations.

Next Week . . .

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"DECISIONS" (Continued from Page 2)

of bestial acts of which Communism has been guilty."

ORGANIZED CONFUSION — ON PURPOSE

This is precisely the attitude reflected in *Great Decisions* 1961. The prepared Fact Sheets, upon which the entire study is centered, have been described in these terms:

"The Fact Sheets used in the program are the realized dream of the professional confusionist, consisting of a welter of statements, comments, opinions and quotations, all so artfully jumbled as to leave the reader who tries to sort some sense out of them, in a state of exasperated or drowsy befuddlement — ready in either case to vote the straight FPA line as expressed in the adroitly prepared questions."

According to the *Great Decisions* 1961 Fact Sheet on "Soviet Challenge and World Leadership," the student can make his carefully engineered (by the FPA) opinion count. Instructions to the student are as follows:

"Included in this Fact Sheet Kit are 8 OPINION BALLOTS, one for each Fact Sheet. Each ballot contains exactly the same list of strategies and policy alternatives as the WHAT'S YOUR OPINION? section of the corresponding Fact Sheet. To make your opinions count in Washington:

1. Find the OPINION BALLOT for this Fact Sheet.
2. Check numbers on the OPINION BALLOT you have circled on the Fact Sheet.
3. If you wish, write additional comments, reservations, or recommendations on the blank space of the OPINION BALLOT.
4. Send completed OPINION BALLOT to your local "Great Decisions" headquarters. It will be tabulated, along with others, and results will be sent to policy-makers in Washington."

The pre-fabricated answers to loaded questions drafted by proficient *Great Decisions* schemers becomes the "will of the people" through the OPINION BALLOT.

THE DOMINATING THEME: APPEASEMENT

The *Great Decisions* moulders are cleverly subtle in veiling their "line" for the unwary. They use such phrases as "The Communists say," or "according to Communist doctrine," or "experts say," (always failing to identify these experts) while conveniently neglecting to expose the student to a pro-American, conservative alternative. These statements by the Communists or

Great Decisions "experts" are always followed by flat statements of fact derived at by the editors. For example, under a heading "What About Red China" we read:

"There is also a school of thought which holds that an 'ideological split' — within the Kremlin, and between Moscow and Peking — is the key to future conduct of the cold war. Here are some typical premises:

"The split is over two courses of action — 'peaceful co-existence' or cold war. Unless we work with Khrushchev for 'peaceful coexistence,' the hard Peking line may prevail, even in Moscow. Therefore negotiation and some compromise are essential.

"The split is essentially a contest for leadership of the Communist block. We can (a) hope to aggravate the split by playing one side against the other, or (b) hopeful of an open break, support the Soviet Union, whose interests are closer to our own.

"The terms of the 'split' are, however, frequently exaggerated or misunderstood, experts say. As you have already seen, the 'peaceful coexistence' vs. 'cold war' debate is simply '*on the means* to be used in pursuit of common aims.' In one case the Allies may avoid war if they give in gracefully; in the other case war is certain; in both cases the Allies are doomed.

"... Again, experts point out, these disputes are among people who share the same basic view of history, the same Communist global aims. There is little the Allies can do — at least for the present — to influence or aggravate the differences."

In just these few sentences, "Great Decisions" has outlined the following "foreign policy" for the U.S.:

Coexistence with the Kremlin

Compromise with the Kremlin

Peacefully surrender to the Soviet Union

Provoke war with the Kremlin (in which case we are doomed by nuclear warfare — according to the FPA)

Plain Talk, in an article entitled "Mrs. Dean's Foreign Policy Lobby," characterizes the FPA activities in these words:

"Under the present leadership of Vera Micheles Dean the F.P.A.'s Research department, its most influential section, has been turned into a factory for propaganda to appease the Soviet Union and to apologize for its expansion in all directions."

SOVIETS ARE NOT AN "ENEMY"

Plain Talk summarized the basic method of carrying out this propaganda in FPA articles:

"(1) Point out that the Soviet Union is being criticized for some action. (2) Admit that the action is (slightly) 'deplorable.' (3) Show that Russia is after all not much to blame for what it has done, in view of the lack of 'understanding' between it and the West. (4) Show that the 'Western Allies' have committed mistakes too. (5) Philosophize about such chicanery being quite common in international affairs. (6) Point out that all such misconduct must be eliminated by strengthening the Big Three and the United Nations. (Occasionally step No. 2 is omitted.)"

The *World Affairs Center* of the Foreign Policy Association has its headquarters across the street from the United Nations. It derives its main income from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the Ford Foundation, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, and other charitable foundations and trusts.

ACCURATE AND RESPONSIBLE STUDY??

The purpose of the *World Affairs Center* is, according to a brochure released by them, "to serve as a central point to which anyone can turn for accurate information on international matters" and "to serve as a central point to which anyone can turn for information about what citizens are doing in world affairs. And, most important, to help bring about better communication among organizations and individuals concerned with world affairs, to encourage constructive activity, and to contribute to the rising level of effective and responsible non-government engagement in this field."

Note the terms used by the FPA to describe its activities: "Accurate information," "better communication," "constructive activity," and "effective and responsible non-government engagement." Now read below the *Great Decisions*, 1960, No. 7, on Cuba, and see how *accurate, constructive and responsible* the FPA really is:

"No competent observer has accused Fidel Castro of being a Communist . . . The Castro program includes none of the major planks of the traditional Communist platform. Farm lands are not being 'collectivized,' nor is 'nationalization' or 'socialization' of private industry part of the Castro program."

It is difficult to understand just what the Foreign Policy Association and its *Great Decisions* program would call Castro's confiscation of more than 1 billion dollars worth of industry, if it is not "solicitalization." And Castro's Communist connections were known to competent observers from the "Bogota" days. His take-over in Cuba followed the Red China operation in nearly every detail — including the "agrarian reform."

NCC AIDS, ENDORSES FPA

The FPA's *Great Decisions* brainwashing is just the type of anti-American program which appeals to

the National Council of Churches. Kenneth L. Maxwell, Executive Director of the NCC, in a letter addressed to the Regional Directors of the Foreign Policy Association, dated October 13, 1959 on NCC letterhead, said in part:

"This letter is to help in increasing co-operation in international affairs work between you and church leaders. You may use it for introduction and commendation to executives in councils of churches.

" . . . We are also encouraging our churches and members to participate in your Great Decisions program. We feel it constitutes a valuable and practical way for people to become more effectively responsible in international relations. We think the nature and spirit of the program forwards some major objectives of our Nationwide Program for Peace, and vice versa.

"Reciprocally, we are counting on leadership from people in FPA and World Affairs Councils (or whatever local name) to help furnish leadership in church programming at state and community levels, and in local churches . . . We wish you all best in your important undertakings. If there are other ways we can work with you, let us know."

Thus, the Foreign Policy Association, headed by pro-Soviet sympathizers, and promoting the writings of known Communists and Communist fronters, has the complete co-operation and support of the infamous National Council of Churches in the spread of their insidious and subversive propaganda.

DAR EXPRESSES MENDACITY

The *Daughters of the American Revolution* found themselves among the fictitiously advertised endorsers of the FPA. To clarify this blatant falsehood, the DAR wrote their constituency:

"A brochure promoting 'GREAT DECISIONS . . . 1961' . . . has been brought to our attention. The front page states: 'YOU and your ORGANIZATION can carry out your program goals in world affairs and citizenship.' It also lists organizations which have been 'co-operating organizations 1955-1961,' among them the 'Daughters of the American Revolution.'

"Since the policies of our National Society are formulated by resolutions adopted by our annual Congress and since no resolution in regard to 'Great Decisions' has ever been passed, our President . . . wrote to the Foreign Policy Association asking that the name of the (DAR) be removed from its literature.

"Our society has never sponsored or endorsed GREAT DECISIONS or the projects of the Foreign Policy Association."

Wary Americans will steer clear of the FPA propaganda and will do well to eliminate it from their local school programs.